

CAPSULE SUMMARY

CT-1358

Wilson Road Community

Properties along the Plum Point Road and Wilson Road corridor

Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland

c. 1850s-1950s

Private

The Wilson Road community includes one mile of Plum Point Road / MD Route 263 before it ends at the Chesapeake Bay, and the northern end of Wilson Road where it intersects Plum Point Road to its intersection with Emmanuel Church Road, approximately 1/5 miles south. The boundaries for the neighborhood are Plum Point Creek to the north, the Chesapeake Bay to the east, Allday Road to the south, and undeveloped forest acreage to the west. Farms that are accessible off of Wilson Road are also considered part of the Wilson Road community. Huntingtown and Prince Frederick are the two largest towns in close proximity.

The Wilson Road area can be characterized as a rural farming community whose origins are firmly rooted in the production of tobacco. Settled first in the 1600s, farming was the primary economic focus that helped establish the community along Wilson Road. Despite modern changes to Calvert County, the agricultural landscape along Wilson Road is not so altered that one cannot discern the historic character. In many ways, the community remains largely unaltered, with descendants of nineteenth century settlers still living in the area today, namely the Degges at Letchworth's Chance (CT-25), the Carpenters at Bellcar (CT-472), the Irelands at the Ireland farm (CT-26), the Hances at Paul Hance Farm (CT-474), the Hances and Jones at Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), and the Bucklers at Agnes H. Buckler Farm (CT-478 and S. Chester Buckler Farm CT-492). These families continue to leave their legacy along the landscape through the buildings, structures, and vistas that have historically characterized Calvert County.

The Wilson Road vicinity is significant for its association with rural-agricultural heritage, architecture and transportation. The landscape along Wilson Road is dotted with various building types associated with agriculture, namely small farm outbuildings, modest and grand farmhouses, and the vanishing Maryland tobacco barn. There is a range of architecturally significant properties along Wilson Road from a grand Federal-style house on Letchworth's Chance (CT-25) to a modest side parlor dwelling called the Plank House (CT-257). Wilson Road and its resources proximity to Plum Point, a former wharf location, created an association with the movement of goods, such as tobacco, that was facilitated by water transportation. The wharf and its associated commercial buildings created a rural shipping center for the local residents. The Wilson Road vicinity is significant to the history of Calvert County as it is a good example of the County's past agricultural heritage.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-1358

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Wilson Road Community

other _____

2. Location

street and number Properties along the Plum Point Road and Wilson Road corridor not for publication

city, town Huntingtown vicinity

county Calvert County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple Owners (see attached)

street and number Properties along the Plum Point Road and Wilson Road corridor telephone

city, town Huntingtown state MD zip code 20639-8875

4. Location of Legal Description (see attached)

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calvert County Courthouse liber multiple folio

city, town Huntingtown tax map tax parcel tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☒ Other: Merry Stinson MIHP Forms: CT-25, 26, 27, 257, 286, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 478, 492, 493

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<u>103</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>17</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>1</u> sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>47</u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>(151)</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	Number of Contributing Resources
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	previously listed in the Inventory
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<u>11</u>
		other:	

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SUMMARY

The Wilson Road Community includes one mile of Plum Point Road / MD Route 263 before it ends at the Chesapeake Bay, and the northern end of Wilson Road where it intersects Plum Point Road to its intersection with Emmanuel Church Road, approximately 1/5 miles south. The boundaries for the neighborhood are Plum Point Creek to the north, the Chesapeake Bay to the east, Allday Road to the south, and undeveloped forest acreage to the west. Farms that are accessible off of Wilson Road are also considered part of the Wilson Road community. Huntingtown and Prince Frederick are the two largest towns in close proximity.

The Wilson Road area can be characterized as a rural farming community whose origins are firmly rooted in the production of tobacco. Settled first in the 1600s, farming was the primary economic focus that helped establish the community along Wilson Road. Despite modern changes to Calvert County, the agricultural landscape along Wilson Road is not so altered that one cannot discern the historic character. In many ways, the Community remains largely unaltered, with descendants of nineteenth century settlers still living in the area today, namely the Degges at Letchworth's Chance (CT-25), the Carpenters at Bellcar (CT-472), the Irelands at the Ireland farm (CT-26), the Hances at Paul Hance Farm (CT-474), the Hances and Jones at Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), and the Bucklers at Agnes H. Buckler Farm (CT-478 and S. Chester Buckler Farm CT-492). These families continue to leave their legacy along the landscape through the buildings, structures, and vistas that have historically characterized Calvert County.

DESCRIPTION

CT-25 Letchworth's Chance 2608 Ridge Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The farmhouse on Letchworth's Chance sits at the top of Neeld Point overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. Letchworth's Chance has a long, tree-lined, gravel driveway from Ridge Road to the main house yard. The farmhouse on Letchworth's Chance has five building periods. The oldest house block is the north section, built circa 1790. It is two-story, two-by-two bays with a large exterior chimney. The second building period and main house block was built during the Federal Period (1785-1815) and is a two-and-a-half story, three-by-two bays with exterior end chimneys and dormers. A two-story, three-by-two bays addition on the south elevation, a rear ell, and a one-story, one-by-two bay addition were all built between the 1920s and 1950s. The house has a clear view of the Chesapeake Bay to the east, and agricultural fields to the east, and north. An undeveloped forest encircles the house to the southwest.

Secondary Resource Information: The farm has three outbuildings including a meathouse, a dairy, a modern, non-contributing shed, and a twentieth century tobacco barn as well as a small family cemetery plot.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

SUMMARY

Calvert County encompasses a narrow piece of land between the Chesapeake Bay to the east, and the Patuxent River to the west and south. It is surrounded by water on all sides except to the north where it adjoins Anne Arundel County. Calvert County is the smallest of the five counties of Southern Maryland and fourth oldest in Maryland.¹ Although the County once stretched to the headwaters of the Patuxent River in modern-day Frederick County, it now measures only 218 square miles, making it the smallest of all Maryland counties. High cliffs characterize Calvert County's bay side shoreline. Conversely, the numerous creeks along the Patuxent River facilitated maritime traffic, servicing the County's richest agricultural lands.

Wilson Road runs parallel to the Chesapeake Bay and is bound to the north by Plum Point Road and to the south by Emmanuel Church Road. The Wilson Road Community includes the entirety of the area encompassed by Plum Point Creek to the north, the Chesapeake Bay to the east, Allday Road to the south, and undeveloped forest acreage to the west. Farms that are accessible off of Wilson Road to the west are also in the survey area. Huntingtown and Prince Frederick are the two largest towns in close proximity.

Ornate and modest twentieth century homesteads, tobacco barns, farm outbuildings, and tenant houses are linked by Wilson Road, which has been a prominent local thoroughfare since the mid-nineteenth century. Other significant landscape features along Wilson Road in the mid-nineteenth century include a steamship landing, a wharf and a windmill located at Plum Point.² Dunn Road is the only other road that dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Dunn Road branches off Wilson Road and originally extended all the way east to the Bay and as far west as the Freeland properties.³ Today, Dunn Road ends at Suit's Chance, a farm in a County Agricultural Preservation District.⁴ In historic maps dating to the mid-nineteenth century, many large farm properties stand along Wilson Road including Letchworth's Chance (CT-25), the Ireland Farm (CT-26), the Owen H. Jones

¹ Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977: 1.

² 1865 Martenet Atlas of Maryland.

³ Morris Suit Interview. Oral History Interview with Amy Bolasky Skinner for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 10 March 2009.

⁴ Morris Suit Interview.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(See attached)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property Approximately 1880
Acreage of historical setting Approximately 1880
Quadrangle name Prince Frederick

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Wilson Road community includes one mile of Plum Point Road / MD Route 263 before it ends at the Chesapeake Bay, and the northern end of Wilson Road where it intersects Plum Point Road to its intersection with Emmanuel Church Road, approximately 1/5 miles south. The boundaries for the neighborhood are Plum Point Creek to the north, the Chesapeake Bay to the east, Allday Road to the south, and undeveloped forest acreage to the west. Farms that are accessible off of Wilson Road are also considered part of the Wilson Road community.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Amy Bolasky Skinner, and Stacy Montgomery, Architectural Historians		
organization	The Ottery Group, Inc.	date	August 10 th , 2009
street & number	3420 Morningwood Drive, Suite 100	telephone	301.562.1975
city or town	Olney	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Continuation Sheet

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MIHP Number	Property Name	Property Address	Owner Name	Owner Address	Liber	Folio	Tax Map	Parcel	Resources Contributing	Resources Non-Contributing
CT-25	Letchworth's Chance	2608 Ridge Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Shirely N. Degges, Yvette C. Neeld, and Todd Clement	c/o James Degges, 6063 Greenpark Lane, Warrenton, Virginia	2720	101	19	73	5 buildings	1 building
CT-26	Ireland Farm	2133, 2165, 2169 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Jeffery and Jackson Evans Ireland, and Thomas Herbert Ireland	2165 and 2169 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	512, 1569	417, 268	19	4,22, 23	21 buildings	0
CT-27	Baden-Anderson (Jones) House and Dairy Barn	1506 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Gary Todd and Kimberly Lynne Powell	1506 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	1572	307	22	253	2 buildings	2 buildings
CT-257	Plank House	1665 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Louis L. and Hazel H. Goldstein	PO Box 1110, Prince Frederick, Maryland	6	421	19	28	1 building	
CT-286	Wilson-Dixon House	5155 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Kenneth C and Sudha K. Haley	5155 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	460	203	19	90	2 buildings	2 buildings
CT-472	Bellcar, Evelyn B. Carpenter House	5095 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Anne C. Jones, Louise C. Rymer, Frank A. II and Kay Diane Moore	4731 Angelica Drive, Huntingtown, Maryland	1024	142	19	21	4 buildings	0
CT-473	H. Oscar Bowen Farm	4745 Paul Hance Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Avery D. and Sally B. Hall	4745 Paul Hance Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	962	38	19	25	0	0
CT-474	Paul Hance Farmhouse	4910 Paul Hance Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Timothy L. Hance and Kelly S. Button	4910 Paul Hance Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	874	310	19	81	0	0
CT-475	Lawrence M. McKittrich Farmhouse	4180 Dunn Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Gabrielle Marianne Terrell and Rudolph and Karl Reichel	PO Box 1132, Prince Frederick, Maryland	1324	602	19	31	0	0
CT-476	Owen H. Jones House, Angelica	4731 Angelica Drive, Huntingtown, Maryland	Robert and Anne G. Jones	4731 Angelica Drive, Huntingtown, Maryland	1088	164	22	213	6 buildings, 1 site,	4 buildings
CT-478	Agnes H. Buckler House	4555 Camp Kaufmann Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Agnes H. Buckler	Miles-Stockbridge PC 1 W Penn Aveste 900, Towson, Maryland	2686	198	22	56	5 buildings	0
CT-492	S. Chester Buckler House	990 Emmanuel Church Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Sarah Elizabeth Buckler and Margaret Buckler McCarthy	PO Box 1634, Prince Frederick, Maryland	1462	427	22	11	6 buildings	0
CT-493	Talbott-Hall House	675 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Daniel Clark and Shirley M. Lamb	675 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	1634	556	22	34	1 building	2 buildings
CT-1347	Carpenter Tenant Houses	5095 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Anne C. Jones, Louise C. Rymer, Frank A. II and Kay Diane Moore	4731 Angelica Drive, Huntingtown, Maryland	1024	142	19	21	3 buildings	0
CT-1348	Carpenter Barns	5095 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Anne C. Jones, Louise C. Rymer, Frank A. II and Kay Diane Moore	4731 Angelica Drive, Huntingtown, Maryland	1024	142	19	21	2 buildings	0
CT-1349	Carpenter's Beach	5095 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Anne C. Jones, Louise C. Rymer, Frank A. II and Kay Diane Moore	4731 Angelica Drive, Huntingtown, Maryland	1024	142	19	21	30 buildings, 44 structures	0
CT-1350	Ireland Tenant Houses	2165 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Jeffery and Jackson Evans Ireland, and Thomas Herbert Ireland	2165 and 2169 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	512, 1569	417, 268	19	4,22, 23	4 buildings, 3 structures	3 buildings
CT-1351	Henrietta Wilson-Rebecca Hance House	1896 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Wickel L. Donohue	1896 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	1296	297	19	24	3 buildings	0

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CT-1352	Lillian S. Hance House	1850 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Thomas M. and Paulette D. Peterson	1850 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	3134	636	19	32	2 buildings	2 buildings
CT-1353	Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns	1461 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Ellsworth N. Anderson, Jr. and Lois E. Anderson	114 Mara Rose Lane, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia	44	633	22	4	2 buildings	0
CT-1354	Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses	4450 Angelica Drive, Huntingtown, Maryland	Owen H. and Anne C. Jones	4731 Angelica Drive, Huntingtown, Maryland	11	210	22	212	3 buildings	1 building
CT-1355	Morsell Barn	840 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	Howard Samuel Morsell, Jr. et al.	c/o Emma W. Easton, 6010 Solomons Island Road, Huntingtown, Maryland	382	745	22	12	1 building	0

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CT-26 Ireland Farm 2133, 2165, 2169 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The farmhouse on the Ireland Farm is located at the top of a hill south of Patience Place off of Wilson Road. The farmhouse is two-story with an ell-shaped plan and a full-length porch. The dwelling was originally constructed as a "one-and-a-half story colonial type with dormers." The house faced the Bay and was on the property when the Irelands ancestors, the Bassfords, purchased the farm in the 1850s. In the mid-nineteenth century the Bassford family expanded and reoriented the building to the north, adding a two-story rear wing and connected the rear kitchen. The result of their extensive modifications is the current house on the Ireland property. The house has a view of its agricultural fields to the north, agricultural fields and the beach cabins to the east, and its tenant houses along Wilson Road to the west.

Secondary Resource Information: The farm includes many buildings in addition to its extensive farmland and farmhouse; a domestic outbuilding, a small dwelling with a shed, five barns, six sheds, six beach cabins, and four tenant houses with respective secondary sheds, for a total of 29 buildings associated with the property.

CT-27 Baden-Anderson (Jones) House and Dairy Barn 1506 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Baden-Anderson House and Dairy Barn are located on the west side of Wilson Road, south of Dairy Barn Drive. The house was remodeled in the late 1990s, altering the pitch of the roof and much of the overall appearance of the house. The house originally mirrored the style and massing of the Owen H. Jones House (CT-476) (Ironically, both the Baden-Anderson House and Owen H. Jones House have since been remodeled in a similar fashion.) Today, the Baden-Anderson House is a three-by-three bay, two-and-a-half story house with a steeply pitched side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and two gable dormers on the east and west elevations. The house sits in the middle of an expansive lot surrounded by large yard, much of which has been landscaped in the last decade.

Secondary Resource Information: The Baden-Anderson Dairy Barn is located to the northwest of the main house in a small, open field by the cul-de-sac of Dairy Barn Drive. The barn is a three-by-nine bay, two-story, rectangular double-aisle plan with a steeply pitched gambrel roof clad in corrugated metal on the top pitch and standing seam metal on the lower pitch.

CT-257 Plank House 1665 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Plank House is located on the east side of Wilson Road between

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Paul Hance Road to the northeast and Dunn Road to the southwest. The house is located on 102 acres of undeveloped forest. The Plank House is a modest, one-story, three-by-one bay dwelling with a steeply pitched, metal standing seam, side-gable roof. The Plank House is a rare surviving antebellum era house with plank, not the more typical log construction, and unaltered, modest window openings. It is not clear if the house was built for or occupied by slaves, free black tenants, or white tenant farmers. The house form resembles former slave cabins, being of modest design, with two interior rooms and a loft. However, the Plank House is slightly larger and more refined. Though the house has been abandoned for 60 years, the roof remains in good condition with no breaks in the metal seam.

Secondary Resource Information: None.

CT-286 Wilson-Dixon House 5155 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Wilson-Dixon House is the last property to the south before the end of Plum Point Road. The Wilson-Dixon House has three building periods; a side-hall, single-parlor dwelling on the south that dates to 1860, constructed by Samuel B. Wilson, a cross-gable addition with Victorian characteristics that was built at the north end after 1899 by second owner Joseph Dixon Sr., and a two-story frame kitchen that was added at the south end of the house in the twentieth century. The original 1860s wing was a side-hall, single parlor dwelling that was two-story, three-by-two bays. The east façade historically was the Wilson-Dixon House's "front" and provides a formal and grand entry onto the property from the water.

Secondary Resource Information: To the southeast of the Wilson-Dixon House is a secondary dwelling. The building, originally believed to have been a garage, is a two-story, two-by-two bay dwelling with a shallowly pitched front-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. There is a one-story, one-by-one bay, non-contributing, gazebo to the southeast of the house directly east of the secondary dwelling. To the north of the gazebo, approximately thirty feet from the Chesapeake Bay is a modern, non-contributing, beach / bath house that was built in 1997. The building is two-story, two-by-one bays with a steeply pitched side-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles.

CT-472 Bellcar, Evelyn B. 5095 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland
Carpenter House

Primary Resource Information: Bellcar, the Evelyn B. Carpenter House, is located on the south side of Plum Point Road facing north. The house was constructed circa 1879 and is an example of a vernacular Victorian Frame House. This three-by-two bay, two-story, I-house with a four-bay ell has a cross-gable roof clad in standing seam metal with partial cornice returns and a wide cornice. It sits

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at the top of a hill, overlooking the bay to the east and agricultural fields to the south and west. Other buildings associated with the property include the Carpenter Barns (CT-1348), cottages on Carpenters Beach (CT-1349), and tenant houses (CT-1347). Bellcar is currently uninhabited.

Secondary Resource Information: There is a contributing one-by-one bay, one-story dwelling, now used as a shed, off the southwest elevation of the house. The dwelling is clad in wood weatherboard with wider wood siding on the east façade. There are two contributing barns on the Carpenter property, located south of the main house at the bottom of a hill, east of expansive agricultural fields. The first barn is a two-by-one bay, one-story, and rectangular-shaped barn with a gambrel roof that connects to a shed roof on the north elevation. This barn was most likely used for livestock and equipment storage given the shape and size of the opening as well as the current use of the barn. The second is a one-by-one bay, one-and-a-half story, front-gable, double-aisle barn with a steeply pitched roof clad in corrugated metal. This barn was originally used for tobacco curing and maintains much of the requisite framing; however, the use has since been changed to hay storage.

CT-473 H. Oscar Bowen Farm 4745 Paul Hance Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The H. Oscar Bowen Farm was located west of Wilson Road off of Paul Hance Road. When the farm was surveyed in 1979 a mid-nineteenth century tobacco barn was extant; when the property was surveyed in 2009 no trace of the tobacco barn was found. The barn construction was a combination of posts and studs with sheds added to expand the barn's space. A modern house constructed in 1965 stands at the address of 4745 Paul Hance Road, however, no historic buildings on the property survive that are associated the Hance and Bowen family's tobacco farm.

Secondary Resource Information: None.

CT-474 Paul Hance Farmhouse 4910 Paul Hance Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Paul Hance Farm (CT-474) was located at the end of Paul Hance Road on a hill overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. The Hance property was originally surveyed in 1979. During a field survey of Paul Hance Road in 2009 the original Paul Hance Farmhouse could not be located. The property, once part of the larger Hance family holdings, has been passed on through Hance generations. In 1996, as a gift for their impending wedding Richard L. Hance gifted the one-acre parcel to his son, his future bride. They rebuilt a house on the original homestead's foundations and live on the property today.

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Secondary Resource Information: None.

CT-475 Lawrence M. McKittrich 4180 Dunn Road, Huntingtown, Maryland
Farmhouse

Primary Resource Information: The McKittrich property was originally surveyed in 1979. During a field survey of Dunn Road in 2009 the Lawrence M. McKittrich Farmhouse could not be located. The farm is currently owned by Rudolph and Marianne Reichel, who enrolled in the Calvert County Agricultural Preservation District program in 1989. The original modest farm house, attributed to the McKittrich's, has been demolished.

Secondary Resource Information: None.

CT-476 Owen H. Jones House, 4731 Angelica Drive, Huntingtown, Maryland
Angelica

Primary Resource Information: The Owen H. Jones House and property consists of a Federal style, side-hall, double-parlor plan dwelling that sits on a knoll overlooking a large agricultural property on the edge of the Chesapeake Bay. Its original appearance has been altered by a new siding, new roof, dormers, and modern additions. The house was modified in the late 1990s or early 2000s in a way similar to the neighboring Baden-Anderson House (CT-27). The historic tobacco farm has a sweeping landscape with field and woods running from Wilson Road to the cliffs by the Chesapeake Bay. The Jones home is the prominent feature on the landscape and is accessed by Angelica Drive and Fairview Drive.

Secondary Resource Information: There are four historic contributing barns, one contributing agricultural outbuilding, a contributing site a nineteenth century family cemetery, and several non-contributing modern homes used by descendants of Owen H. Jones.

CT-478 Agnes H. Buckler House 4555 Camp Kaufmann Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Agnes H. Buckler House is located at the easternmost end of a dirt trace off of Camp Kaufmann Road. The house is west of the Chesapeake Bay, overlooking an expansive agricultural field. This five-by-two bay, two-story, I-house has a two-by-two bay, two-story rear ell wing. The I-house was built prior to 1905 when Agnes H. Buckler's parents bought the property. Her father, Joseph P. Buckler, expanded the I-house in 1917 with an ell-shaped addition. This addition altered the I-house's original orientation from north/south to east/west, focusing on the view of the Chesapeake Bay. The entire ell-shaped house has been wrapped with Victorian style

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characteristics.

Secondary Resource Information: There are five contributing outbuildings located on the Agnes. Buckler farm. A one-by-one bay, one-story smoke house is located to the southwest of the main house. The smoke house is covered by extensive foliage and is in poor condition. There are two tool sheds that sit between the main house and the tobacco barn. The "west" shed is the older shed, constructed in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The "east" shed was built around the early-to-mid twentieth century. The two-by-one bay, one-story chicken coop is located to the northwest of the main house, on the north side of the trace. The chicken coop is of fair condition with many original materials missing or deteriorating. There is a tobacco barn on the south side of the dirt access road leading to the Agnes H. Buckler House. The land slopes and rolls towards the Chesapeake Bay. The barn is surrounded by woods, overlooking a large agricultural field. Alterations have been made to the original building over the course of its use as a tobacco barn.

CT-492 S. Chester Buckler House 990 Emmanuel Church Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The S. Chester Buckler House is located on the west side of Wilson Road, facing east at the south end of Emmanuel Church Road. The house underwent extensive renovation in 2008 - 2009; original materials were sheathed with modern materials and additions were constructed to the original building. The original one-and-a-half story, three-by-two bay Bungalow -style dwelling was built in early-twentieth century.

Secondary Resource Information: There is one, contributing tobacco barn on the S. Chester Buckler House property, located northwest of the main house at the peak of a hill, in the middle of expansive agricultural fields. It is believed that the original tobacco barn was rewrapped for weatherization. By the north end of the main house, there are four contributing outbuildings identified from west to east, with outbuilding one closest to the house, and outbuilding four closest to the barn.

CT-493 Talbott-Hall House 675 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Talbott-Hall House is located on Wilson Road, south of the intersection with Emmanuel Church Road. The three-by-two bay, two-and-a-half story I-house was built in the late-nineteenth century and has Victorian embellishments. According to the state historic sites survey recorded in 1988, the house features a side hall double parlor plan. Multiple side and rear additions have obscured the original form.

Secondary Resource Information: There are two, non-contributing garages to the west of the main house. A four-by-one bay, one-story garage is located west of the main house. Based on its form and

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materials, the garage appears to be of modern construction. A one-by-one bay, one-story outbuilding is located north of the garage.

CT-1347 Carpenter Tenant Houses 5095 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Carpenter Tenant Houses are located on the north side of Plum Point Road, east of Wilson Road and west of Ridge Road. The houses are located along the old road bed for Plum Point Road. To accommodate the seasonal workers on their tobacco farm, the Carpenter family built one tenant house in the early-twentieth century and two more in the 1930s through 1950s. All of the tenant houses have been altered since their original construction. The houses are on a wooded ridge, north of an agricultural field. There is a wooded slope to the north. The houses are all vacant and covered with brush.

Secondary Resource Information: There are two contributing outbuildings, outhouses, associated with tenant house one. There is one, non-contributing modern, prefabricated shed associated with tenant house one. There are no outbuildings associated with tenant houses two or three.

CT-1348 Carpenter Barns 5095 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Carpenter Barns are located northeast of the intersection of Wilson Road and Plum Point Road. There are two barns on the northwest portion of the Carpenter property. The "North" barn is the older barn, constructed in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. It is set back the farthest from Plum Point Road and closer to the original Plum Point trace. The "South" barn was built in the early-to-mid twentieth century and is set back slightly from Plum Point Road and is farther west from the trace. The Carpenter Barns are located on a larger parcel, (Tax Map 19, Parcel 21) part of the Evelyn B. Carpenter Farm or Belcar, established in 1879. The barns are located to the northwest of the main house at the northwest corner of the Carpenter property.

Secondary Resource Information: None.

CT-1349 Carpenter's Beach 5095 Plum Point Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: Carpenter's Beach is a collection of 30 small, rustic, rental cottages that run along the eastern edge of the Carpenter property. Overlooking the bay, these cottages have direct beach access to the east and farm fields to the west. Nestled just south of Plum Point Road and the Wilson-Dixon house (CT-236), a private drive leads south from Belcar (CT-472), past the old barns, to the cottages. The road crosses a small inlet known as Carpenter's Creek. The cottages

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were constructed between 1936 and 1961. Many cottages have outdoor grills and picnic tables for cooking and eating, as the small cottages are only one or two rooms wide and one story tall. The cottages took several basic roof forms, including a cross-gable, saltbox, intersecting-gable, side-gable, and irregular forms of these roof types. During their stay renters have access to the popular beach, as well as a pool.

Secondary Resource Information: Each cottage has at least one shed or outhouse associated with it, for a total of 44 contributing structures.

CT-1350 Ireland Tenant Houses 2165 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Ireland Tenant Houses are located on the east and west sides of Wilson Road between Plum Point Road to the north and Paul Hance Road to the south. The first two tenant houses are located close to the roadside while the second two tenant houses (farther south) are set back deeply into the woods. To accommodate the seasonal workers on their tobacco farm, the Ireland family built four tenant houses along Wilson Road between the 1900s and 1950s. The houses are all vacant, vandalized and deteriorating. Tenant House One is of similar form to other local farm tenant houses, such as the Carpenter family's third tenant house along Plum Point Road and both Jones's tenant houses. The house was built sometime between the 1930s and 1950s by Herbert Ireland for tenants to help in his farm's tobacco fields. Tenant House Two is of modest bungalow form, one-story, two-by-two bays with a front-gable roof and a full-length porch on the east façade. It is of similar form to Tenant House Three and both likely date to the 1920s or 1930s. Tenant House Four is set back the farthest from Wilson Road, approximately fifty feet and has the poorest visibility. The house is of modest form, two-story, two-by-one bays with an addition of similar proportions. The tenant house was expanded in the 1940s for the Harrod Family, tenant farmers on the Ireland Farm.

Secondary Resource Information: There are no secondary resources associated with tenant houses one and four. There is a non-contributing trailer to the west of the Tenant House Two, at the rear of the tenant house property. There is a non-contributing plywood storage shed with a front-gable roof located to the west of the tenant house, and east of the trailer. There is a second non-contributing shed, which has a shed-roof to the west of the tenant house, and south of the trailer. Tenant House Three has numerous outbuildings and more land than the other three Ireland tenant houses. South of the third tenant house in the open east field is a contributing, gable-roof animal pen that is rectangular in plan. Southeast of the animal pen in the open east field is a three-bay contributing storage shed with a shed-roof. There is a contributing livestock shed to the southwest of the third tenant house; it is located in the enclosed west field and surrounded by brush.

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CT-1351 Henrietta Wilson- 1896 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland
Rebecca Hance House

Primary Resource Information: The Henrietta Wilson-Rebecca Hance House is located on the west side of Wilson Road facing east. The three-by-two bay, one-and-a-half story vernacular house was likely built in the mid-twentieth century and appears to be an early example of a vernacular Craftsman Bungalow from the mid-twentieth century. It is located on a flat lot, overlooking agricultural fields to the north and south and has extensive fences around the field to the north and west of the house.

Secondary Resource Information: There are two contributing outbuildings and one non-contributing outbuilding associated with the property. The barn is located to the northwest of the main house facing south and is three-by-one bay, one-story, rectangular-shaped with a steeply pitched side-gable roof clad in corrugated metal. Given the shape and size of the opening as well as the current use, this barn was most likely used for livestock and equipment storage. A horse shelter is located on the northeast corner of the property and a non-contributing prefabricated shed is located to the southwest of the main house.

CT-1352 Lillian S. Hance House 1850 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Lillian S. Hance House is located west of Wilson Road facing east. The house is set back from Wilson Road approximately 80 feet, and is surrounded to the north, south, and west by open fields. The two-story, three-by-two bay vernacular house was built in the early-twentieth century. Set on a brick foundation, the house has been rewrapped with modern materials and is clad in vinyl siding.

Secondary Resource Information: There are two non-contributing buildings associated with the Lillian S. Hance House, a pre-fabricated shed, and a modern, two-by-one bay, one-story garage. A contributing building, an animal barn, houses donkeys and horses and is located southwest of the main house.

CT-1353 Baden-Anderson (Jones) 1461 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland
Barns

Primary Resource Information: The Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns are located on the east side of Wilson Road, north of Angelica Drive and the Jones property. The tobacco barns are located at the western end of a large parcel that stretches east to the Chesapeake Bay. This parcel was once part of a larger land holding that stretched west of Wilson Road and was owned by the Baden and Anderson

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family in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The standing barn is three-by-four bay, one-and-a-half story, with a double-aisle plan and a shallowly pitched front-gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The barn is of wood-frame construction with a concrete block foundation that sets into a hill on the west elevation. The second barn is south of the first and has collapsed.

Secondary Resource Information: None.

CT-1354 Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses 4450 Angelica Drive, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The two Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses are located on the north side of Angelica Drive at the corner of Wilson Road. The houses are located in a wooded area in the northwest corner of the Jones farm (CT-476). A steep dirt road is used to access the houses which are about 200 feet apart. Each tenant house is a wood-frame, vernacular dwelling with a side-gable roof and wood siding. The house to the south is nearly identical to tenant houses on the Carpenter (CT-1347) and Ireland farms (CT-1350); both tenant houses date to the early twentieth century.

Secondary Resource Information: There is one contributing outbuilding, an outhouse, located near the first tenant house. It is a one-by-one bay, one-story outhouse with a shed-roof clad in vertical wood plank siding. There is a wood, batten door on the ground near the outhouse that most likely belongs to the outhouse. A non-contributing modern trailer is located about 150 feet from the first tenant house.

CT-1355 Morsell Barn 840 Wilson Road, Huntingtown, Maryland

Primary Resource Information: The Morsell barn is located on a 15-acre parcel on the west side of Wilson Road before it intersects with Emmanuel Church Road. The barn is set back from the road approximately two hundred feet. A rolling agricultural field surrounds the barn to the south, east and north. The Morsell tobacco barn has a steeply pitched, gable-roof with one modern shed-roof addition on the west elevation. The barn construction and layout date from the early-twentieth century.

Secondary Resource Information: There are two non-contributing buildings on the property, a fire damaged tenant house, and a semi-permanent trailer. It is unknown if the trailer is currently inhabited. The land between the trailer and the barn is set up as an "outdoor workshop." The driveway for the Morsell barn forks where a house has been severely damaged by fire. The house was one-story, two-by-two bays with an unknown roofline.

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Farm (CT-476), the Baden-Anderson Farm (CT-27), and a modest side-parlor house known as the Plank House (CT-257).⁵

The Wilson Road area can be found on maps dating to the seventeenth century. Augustine Hermann placed Plum Point on his map in 1675, and depicted a number of plantations along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River. Later, in the mid-nineteenth century, the Martenet map shows Plum Point in excellent detail. In 1892, the United States Geological Survey depicts Plum Point and Wilson Road, and subsequent modifications to this map by the USGS reveals various changes on the landscape, including the addition to new structures and the alteration of roadways, including Plum Point Road. For example the 1910 USGS Topographic Map shows three improved roads extending east from Wilson Road toward the Bay.⁶ The northernmost road is Patience Place. The Ireland family farmstead (CT-26) is located along this road. Although the property and buildings were visible in the mid-nineteenth century, Patience Place does not appear mapped until about the early-twentieth century.⁷ The next road to the south is Angelica Drive. The Owen H. Jones family farm (CT-476) is located at the end of this road. The Owen H. Jones farm can trace its roots to the Hance and Wilson families back to the mid-nineteenth century. The southernmost road is Camp Kaufmann Road. The Agnes Buckler House (CT-478), visible on the 1910 topographic map, is located at the end of Camp Kaufmann Road on a dirt trace.

The most significant change to the area occurs in the mid-twentieth century. The 1932 US Geological Survey Topographical Map shows subdivisions and new roads along Wilson Road as Calvert County connects with surrounding counties.⁸ Letchworth's Chance (CT-25) is subdivided and the Neeld Estates appears with many private properties clustered along the Bay's shoreline. Additionally, on this map Dunn Road no longer connects to Stinnett Road. Since the 1930s Dunn Road has only been accessible from Wilson Road. A new road, branches east off Wilson Road, south of Patience Place. Paul Hance Road is the location of the original Paul Hance House (CT-474) as well as the former H. Oscar Bowen House (CT-473). Although they no are longer standing, both properties were visible in the mid-nineteenth century.

The last major alteration to the roads connecting to Wilson Road was documented in the 1939 Topographic Map surveyed by the US Department of Agriculture and also appears on the current Topographic Map for

⁵ A.D. Bache, United States Coast Survey, Western Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 1847. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

⁶ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

⁷ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

⁸ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1932. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

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Wilson Road.⁹ The map shows the original northern curvature of Plum Point Road; however, it also demonstrates the changed and improved Plum Point Road running due east towards the Bay and the wharf ruins. The modern road takes this path.

The history of the Wilson Road area can be defined by two overarching themes: Agriculture and Transportation. The movement of goods, such as tobacco, was facilitated by water transportation that linked individual plantations to shipping centers in the County and around the Chesapeake Bay. Later, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the development of inland road networks became essential to the commercial success of Calvert's plantations.

Water transportation had always been the most effective means for shipping and receiving goods throughout Calvert County. Until the twentieth century roads in Calvert County were rural and unimproved; steamships took goods to places like Baltimore to be sold or shipped overseas. "The creation of regular commercial and passenger service on the Bay helped boost the local economy. The most successful of the early attempts to create a regular shipping line in Calvert County was established by Captain George Weems in 1817. The Weems Steamship Line was the principal carrier between the Port of Baltimore and southern Maryland."¹⁰

In the Wilson Road vicinity there was a wharf at Plum Point. The first wharf at Plum Point was located 250 to 300 feet north of the present Plum Point Road. It was relocated further south in 1893 and rebuilt three quarters of a mile long, "L-shaped" and one of the longest on the Chesapeake Bay. The location of the wharf was one catalyst for development along Wilson Road. Areas around the wharf became gathering places where locals could watch the ships load and use the private beaches. Some families allowed the public to park on their land while others created private beach cottages for rent.¹¹ The Wilson Store (later the Dixon Store) was a combined store and post office often frequented by locals and visitors alike. Plum Point was a bustling area along Wilson Road until August of 1933 when a hurricane devastated the farms and the crop along Wilson Road. The hurricane demolished the warehouse as well as most of the pier.

Wilson Road's association with agriculture can be seen in the landscape and found in the local relationships of residents. One result of the reliance on tobacco is seen in the area of Calvert County along the Bay, notably a lack of central towns, as well as "the significant role that elite planters had in the political and social life in the

⁹ Topographic Atlas of Maryland Counties of Calvert Charles and St. Mary's, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1939. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum and Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1993. Available through Terrain Navigator.

¹⁰ Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995:4 and Stein 1977:169.

¹¹ Eshelman & Associates, "Calvert County Steamboat Wharves and Landings: Architectural Level Survey and Inventory." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1996 and Carpenter, Evelyn B. "A History of Carpenter's Beach." Calvert County Marine Museum: Unpublished manuscript, 1984.

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community, and the complex interrelationships between the various classes and races living together within the community.”¹² Wilson Road, an example of the broader characterization of Calvert County, was a prime location for tobacco farming, a “combination of favorable soil and topography, good river transportation and fortunate economic considerations contributed to Calvert County’s being overwhelmingly agricultural from its beginning, with tobacco the principal cash crop.”¹³ Families settled along Wilson Road to live and grow tobacco. Wilson Road has no town center nearby with the closest town being Huntingtown, 9 miles to the northwest, or Prince Frederick 4.5 miles to the southwest. Being in such close proximity, all the families along Wilson Road socialized with, went to school with, worshipped with and often married one another. Many of the current residents along Wilson Road have surnames such as Bassford (later Carpenter), Wilson, Hance, Jones, Ireland. The expansive layout of family farms along the landscape of Wilson Road highlights the way Calvert County was settled as a result of tobacco farming. Tobacco would remain the chief crop and one of the defining features of the County until well into the late twentieth century.

After World War II with improvements to transportation a “dramatic change to the character and landscape of Calvert County” occurred.¹⁴ The area is now linked to the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan area and real estate prices have increased while demands for tobacco have decreased. With properties along Wilson Road no longer focused on tobacco farming tenants have moved away and dwellings are vacant. Many family homesteads have been subdivided to provide land and houses for current and future generations.

Despite modern changes to Calvert County, the agricultural landscape along Wilson Road is not so altered that one cannot discern the historic character. The Wilson Road area can be characterized as a rural farming community whose origins are firmly rooted in the production of tobacco. From its first settlements at places like Angelica in the 1600s, farming was the primary economic focus that helped establish the community along Wilson Road. In many ways, the community remains largely unaltered, with descendants of nineteenth century settlers still living in the area today, namely the Degges at Letchworth’s Chance (CT-25), the Carpenters at Belcar (CT-472), the Ireland farm (CT-26), the Hances at Paul Hance Farm (CT-474), the Hances and Jones at Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), and the Bucklers at Agnes H. Buckler Farm (CT-478 and S. Chester Buckler Farm CT-492). These families continue to leave their legacy along the landscape through the buildings, structures, and vistas that have historically characterized Calvert County.

Tobacco became the principal agricultural crop in Calvert County due, in part, to fertile soil conditions and the accessibility to water transportation. Tobacco grew naturally in Calvert County and was used by Native Americans; however, early Colonists cultivated a tobacco plant used by the Spanish in South America, known

¹² Kulikoff, Allan, “Tobacco and Slaves.” University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 1986 and Dames & Moore 1995: 5.

¹³ Dames & Moore 1995: 4.

¹⁴ Dames & Moore 1995: 17.

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as Orinoco.¹⁵ Maryland Broadleaf, a hybrid of the local wild tobacco and Orinoco tobacco is "cultivated and cured by methods which the early Colonists developed and became a distinctive type of tobacco in the world market."¹⁶

Tobacco farming not only impacted the social networks along Wilson Road, it also had a profound effect on regional architecture. Maryland Broadleaf tobacco is best air-cured; this practice led to the development of a regional barn type. Tobacco barns specific to this region are "a type of structure in which the board siding of the barn is left with cracks or air spaces to permit the air to circulate, thereby drying and curing the tobacco."¹⁷ Barns were located in the middle of patches of tobacco, conveniently situated to take advantage of passing winds.¹⁸ "Tobacco barns differed from other barns and granaries because they were built to satisfy two basic requirements: to provide a dry and protected building for storing tobacco leaves, and to allow for the circulation of air needed to cure the tobacco. Thus, the strength and durability of construction usually required for barns was modified to provide an open and well-ventilated interior in which to dry the leaves. Long poles spanning the width of the building were hung with tobacco and then set in several tiers."¹⁹

Barns in Calvert County were constructed during three distinct periods, creating an evolution in the tobacco barn style. The earliest extant tobacco barns in Calvert County (1800-1830) were square in the barn's main section and were built of heavy timbers. "Drying poles separated the interior into 'rooms' and formed the basis of the structural system. The standard barn consisted of four-foot rooms and eight-foot bays, although a system of five-foot rooms and ten-foot bays was common in the eighteenth century."²⁰ Doorways were narrow, limited to foot traffic, and spanned with large, hand-hewn sills. Sheds for tobacco stripping and storage were commonly added to two, three or four sides.²¹

Between 1830 and 1900, farmers in Calvert County began to construct fairly standardized barns for curing tobacco. These barns are more rectangular than the square barns of the early-nineteenth century and often have only one original shed located on the south side.²² The roof is usually an asymmetrical gable; there is a door for foot traffic on each long elevation. "On the interior, these barns had four tiers of poles below the plate and three above, with the small top known as the 'cat tier.'"²³ In the Wilson Road vicinity, along Plum Point Road is the

¹⁵ Stein, 1977: 46.

¹⁶ Stein, 1977: 46.

¹⁷ Stein, 1977: 46.

¹⁸ Ranzetta, Kirk E. "The Myth of Agricultural Complacency: Tobacco Barns of St. Mary's County, Maryland 1790-1890." Building Environments Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture. Knoxville : The University of Tennessee Press:, 2005: 81-96.

¹⁹ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.

²⁰ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.

²¹ "Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland." Pamphlet. Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1991.

²² "Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland." 1991.

²³ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

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North tobacco barn, one of the two Carpenter Barns (CT-1348). The North tobacco barn has a steeply pitched, front-gable roof with two shed-roof wings on the east and west elevations. The barn construction and layout date from 1830 to 1900.

The shift to mechanization on the tobacco farms of Calvert County in the twentieth century is evident in tobacco barn construction of this period. Low barns with doors in the gable ends began to appear; barns became longer structures with single or double aisle plans to provide access for modern farm vehicles. The large door opening now allowed a tractor to be driven through it, which improved efficiency. A specialized room for stripping tobacco is also found within the modern barn's footprint. The room might be heated or made more airtight (than the rest of the barn) for the comfort of the laborers.²⁴ The large number of vertical ventilation planks, propped open by hinges suggests a change in the method of ventilation. This new type of barn was often built "60, 80, or 100 feet in length."²⁵ An example of this type of tobacco barn can be found on the Ireland Farm (CT-26). The barn has a steeply pitched, metal standing seam, front-gable roof. It is a typical example of twentieth century tobacco barns in Calvert County with double aisle plan and interior stripping room. Other examples of twentieth century barns along Wilson Road can be found on the Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476).

Although many tobacco barn styles can be found throughout Calvert County the most popular barn styles along Wilson Road are the asymmetrical and gambrel types, seen on the Carpenter, Ireland, and Jones Farms.²⁶ Asymmetrical gable roofs have gable roofs with a lower shed roof wing along the south elevation and are the distinctive feature of many barns built between 1830 and 1900, such as the Carpenter Farm's North barn. The gambrel-roof barn became more popular than previous traditional tobacco barn styles beginning in the 1940s due to the higher interior space provided to cure tobacco.

The intensive nature of tobacco farming required many farmers in Calvert County to take on extra workers to produce a successful crop. As the cycle of tobacco is over a year from planting to prizing and selling, cheap labor was essential to make the work profitable. Prior to the Civil War, farmers relied on slave labor to plant, tend, pick, strip, and dry the tobacco; however, following emancipation at the end of the war, tenant farming and other forms of sharecropping replaced the system of slavery as the primary means by which the tobacco economy could continue.

²⁴ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

²⁵ Martin, Christopher. Calvert County Tobacco Culture Survey, Phase III-Oral History and Folklife. Engineering Science, Chartered, 1992.

²⁶ "Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland." 1991. Additional styles include: "Bonnet" Barns result when sheds on both gable ends extend past the barn's face forming a bonnet. This variation occurs in barns built between 1815 and 1880. Decorative elements such as gables, Palladian windows and elaborate doorways were added to some barns at the end of the nineteenth century. Double barns (two barns built side-by-side) share no framing members. They occur between about 1870 and 1940. Ridge vents and other roof ventilations on tobacco barns date to the 20th century.

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Tenant farming and sharecropping were similar forms of economy wherein a landless farmer was provided land on which to produce a crop, primarily tobacco along Wilson Road.²⁷ Because of the relative value of tobacco per acre compared to other crops, it was favored by small farmers who owned less than one hundred acres. Also, the relatively small size of the farms provided plenty of work for tenant farmers who could move from one farm to the other.²⁸ To earn extra income tenants helped farm owners hang and strip tobacco in the winter and often raised their own crops as well.²⁹ Since some aspects of tobacco cultivation were labor intensive yet relatively low skill, tenant farmers with larger families could get help from their children to increase profitability.³⁰ The system, much like sharecropping, provided little upward economic or social mobility; as a result, very few tenant farmers earned enough money to buy a farm of their own and improve their situation.³¹

Tenant farming and sharecropping were essential to tobacco cultivation in the area; however, the impact these forms of labor had on farmers was often negative. Tenant farming and sharecropping were hard ways of life, with long hours, little income, and little promise of advancement. Many farmers also lacked a complete education as they often dropped out or missed a lot of school to work in the fields and earn extra income for their families. Some farmers believed that tenant "farming was akin to slavery" because it allowed landlords to maintain a low cost workforce when slavery was no longer legal.³² The economic constraints of tenant farming and the racism and segregation many tenant farmers faced in the first half of the twentieth century made it difficult for tenant farmers to improve their situation.³³ In many cases, tenant farmers drifted from farm to farm and took on side jobs in the off season including construction, oyster fishing, raising other crops, grave digging, and driving tobacco to Baltimore.³⁴

A good relationship was an interdependent one where the farm owner was dependent on the tenant for their labor and the tenant was reliant on the owner for housing, goods and services in the time before the crop was sold.³⁵ If a tenant was in a good situation on a certain farm, they were motivated to be good tenants and hard workers; likewise, if an owner wanted to keep a good tenant, he needed to provide the best resources and equipment.³⁶ While whites and African-Americans did not enjoy the same privileges and opportunities, on the farm there was a sense of a common goal and a mutual interest in a successful crop yield. Many farm owners

²⁷ Prola, Rosemary. *Ponds Wood Road Historic Context*, 2007: 2-3.

²⁸ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-10.

²⁹ Sundermann, Anne. *The Money Crop*. Crownsville, Maryland: The Maryland Historical Trust, 2005: 43.

³⁰ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-12.

³¹ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 41.

³² Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 43.

³³ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 88-89.

³⁴ Poe, William A. *Images of America: African Americans of Calvert County*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2008: 114 and 157.

³⁵ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. Oral History Interview with William A. Poe for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 19 July 2008.

³⁶ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

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grew up with the children of their tenant farmers and were raised in part by tenant farmer's wives.³⁷ The farm owners and tenant farmers worked side-by-side in the tobacco fields and developed a strong sense of kinship and dependency.³⁸ Former tobacco farmer Jackson Evans Ireland felt that tenant farming, "was kind of paternalistic, but you had an obligation to take care of your tenants."³⁹ Farm owners helped their tenants secure material goods and deal with bureaucracy. As Ireland explained, "if a tenant had a problem... a lot of the older tenants were illiterate... you found things for them to do so they could make some money..."⁴⁰

Although the tenant houses were small and often did not have running water or even electricity, they allowed the tenant farmers to have their own home at no additional cost.⁴¹ Tenant houses were often located on the margins of property boundaries. They were typically one or two stories with a chimney and an outhouse. Tenant houses were "plain in appearance" and usually had "no structural or decorative features outside such as a porch, window shutters or door or window trim."⁴² The interior often had irregular boards and walls that had not been whitewashed.⁴³ Farm owners would add onto the houses as it became necessary, particularly to accommodate a good tenant's growing family.⁴⁴ In later years mobile homes replaced the houses as they provided modern amenities. Tenants also had the opportunity to farm the land around their house in their free time to earn extra cash for necessities or future land ownership.⁴⁵

A number of farmers along Wilson Road, including the Carpenters and Andersons, had tenant houses built for specific families who were mainstays on the farm. The connection between the farm owner, his tenant and their families played an important role in the continued success of tobacco farming in Calvert County through the

³⁷ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 85-86.

³⁸ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

³⁹ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴⁰ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴¹ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 41-42.

⁴² McDaniel, George W. *Hearth and Home: Preserving a People's Culture*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1982: 7-8.

⁴³ McDaniel, George W. *Hearth and Home* 1982: 8.

⁴⁴ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴⁵ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 45.

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late-twentieth century. These relations along Wilson Road are clear from the histories of each farm and the families who worked them.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wilson Road vicinity is significant for its association with rural-agricultural heritage, architecture and transportation. The landscape along Wilson Road is dotted with various building types associated with agriculture, namely small farm outbuildings, modest and grand farmhouses, and the vanishing Maryland tobacco barn. There is a range of architecturally significant properties along Wilson Road from a grand Federal-style house on Letchworth's Chance (CT-25) to a modest side parlor dwelling called the Plank House (CT-257). Wilson Road and its resources proximity to Plum Point, a former wharf location, created an association with the movement of goods, such as tobacco, that was facilitated by water transportation. The wharf and its associated commercial buildings created a rural shipping center for the local residents. The Wilson Road vicinity is significant to the history of Calvert County as it is a good example of the County's past agricultural heritage.

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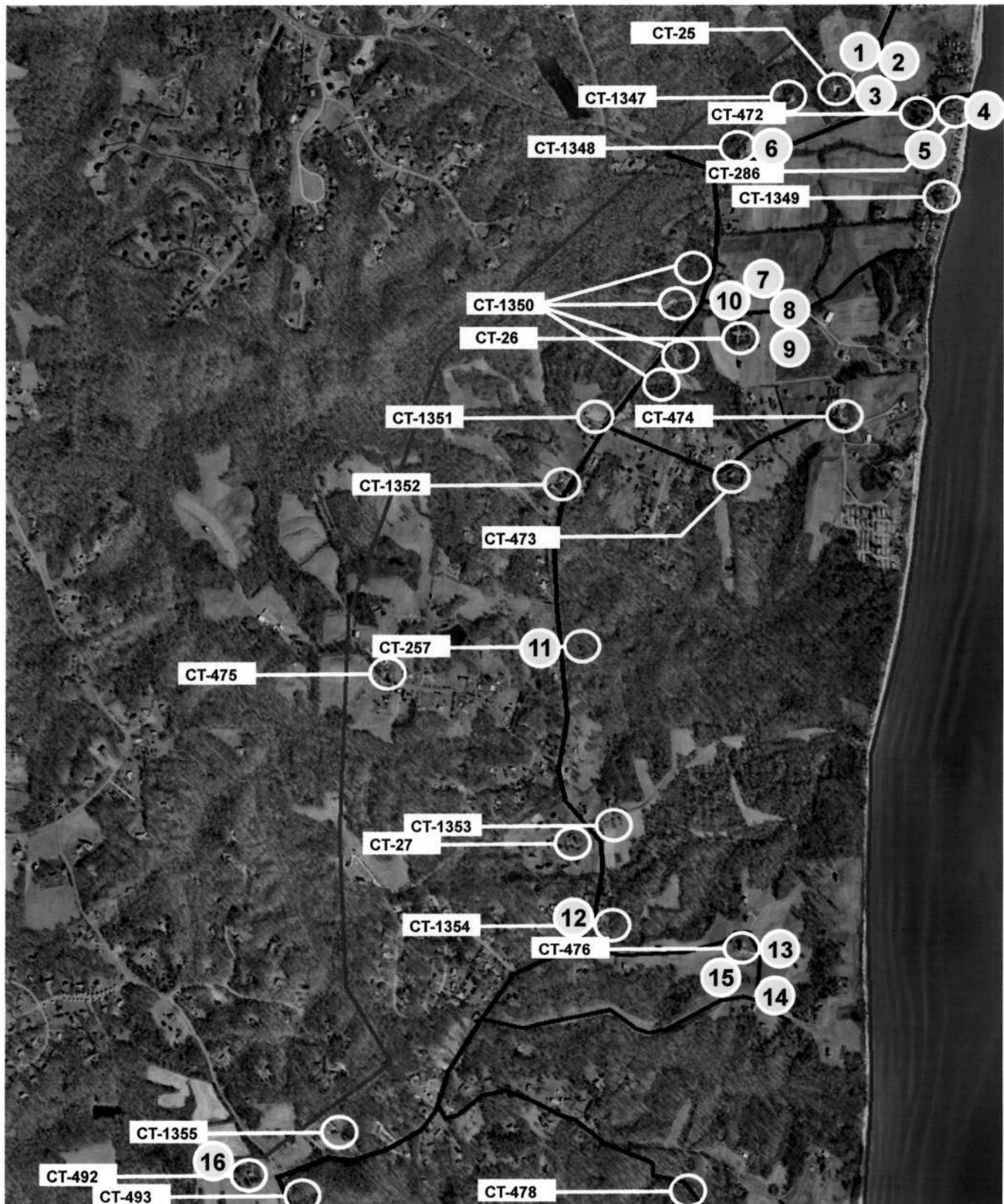
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NOTE: Red outline depicts the survey area in the Wilson Road vicinity while the black lines highlight roadways within the survey area

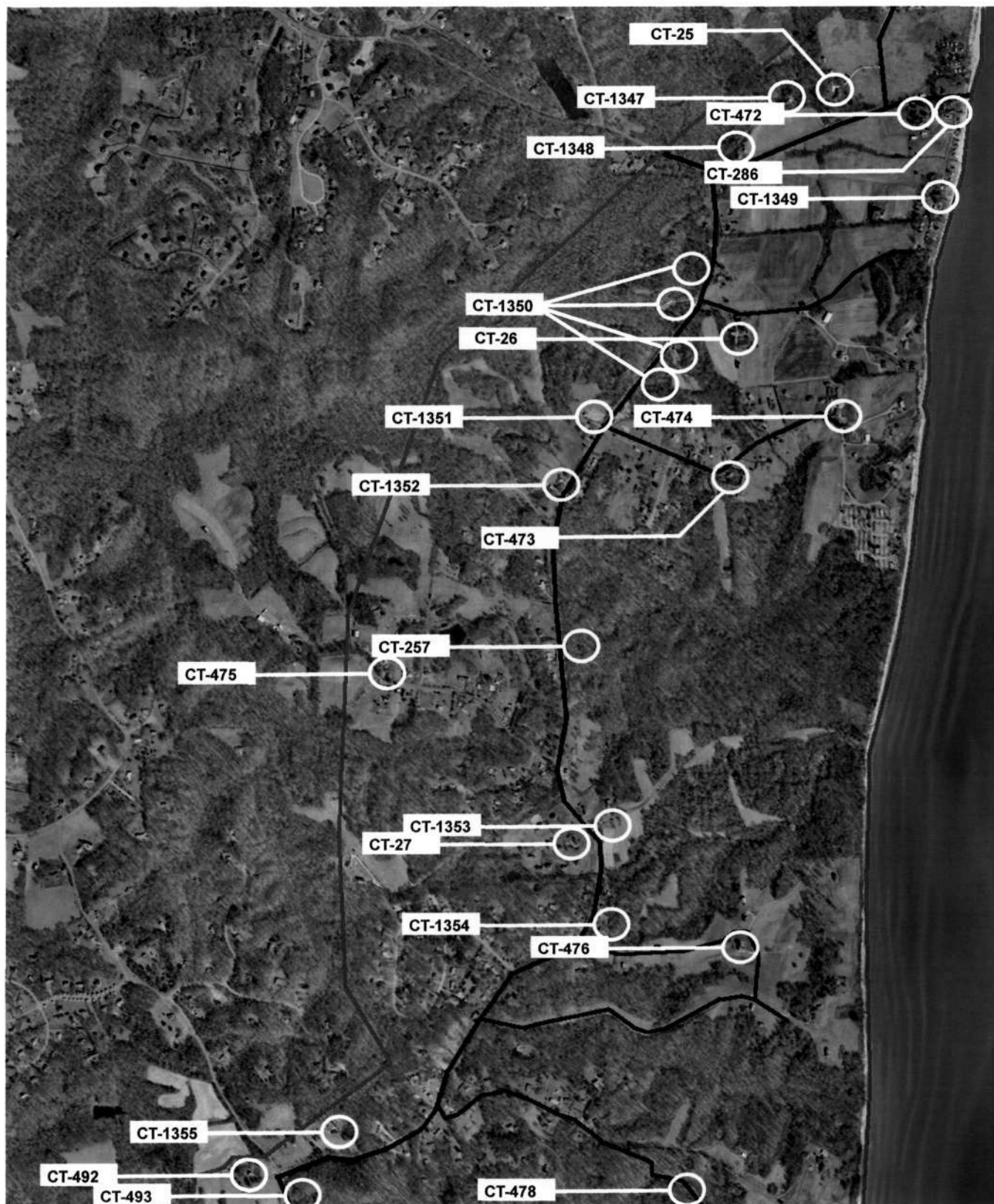
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Photo File Locational Key for the Wilson Road Community



CT-1358

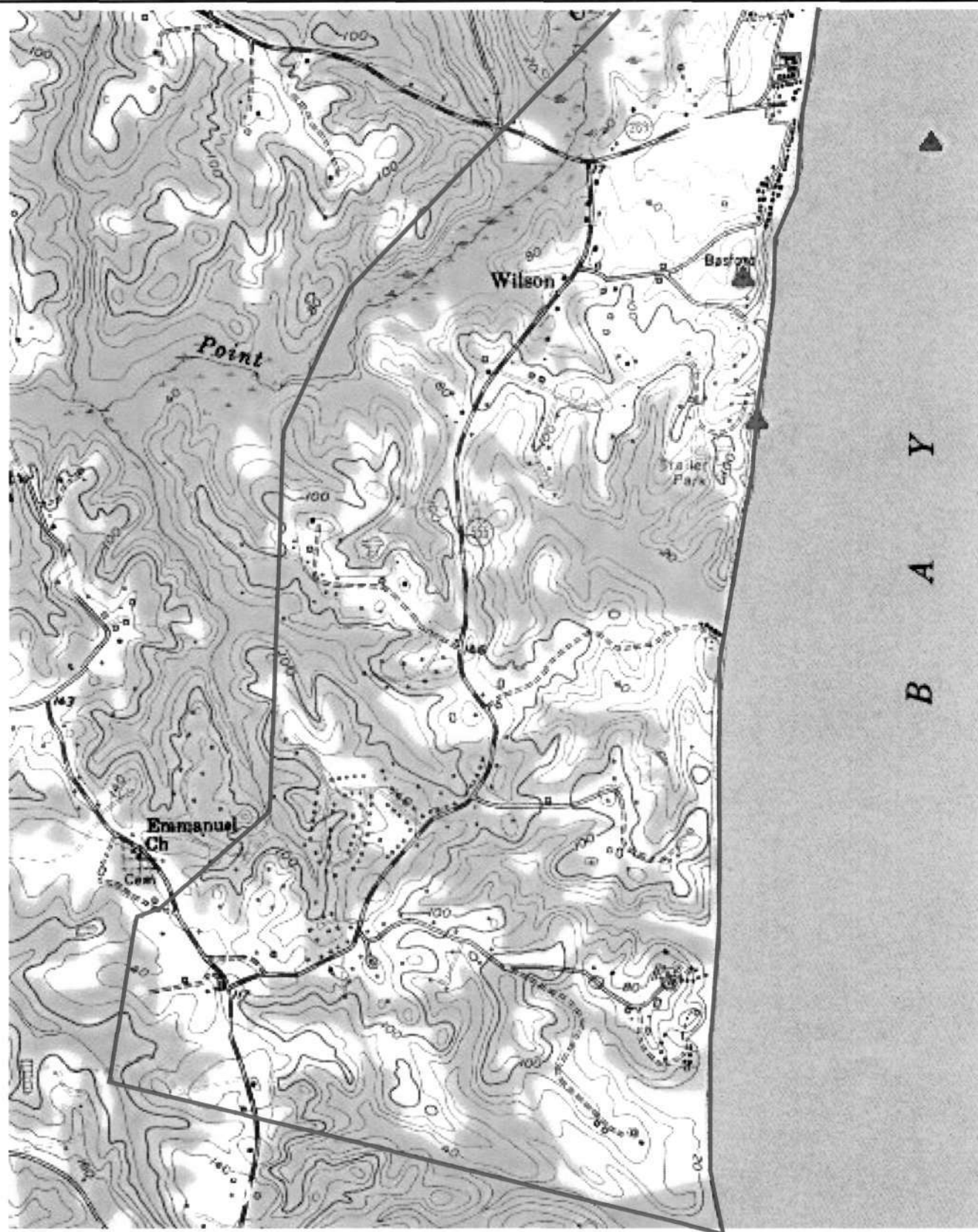


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Aerial Photograph of Wilson Road Community





NOTE: Red outline depicts the survey area in the Wilson Road vicinity while the black lines highlight roadways within the survey area

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Locational Map of Wilson Road Community



Photo File

Wilson Road Community
Properties along the Plum Point and Wilson Road Corridor
Huntingtown, Maryland
Amy Bolasky Skinner, The Ottery Group
August 10th, 2009



Photo 1:

Letchworth's Chance CT-25,
Context View Northeast.



Photo 2:

Letchworth's Chance CT-25,
Context View East.



Photo 3:

Letchworth's Chance CT-25,
Context View Southeast, Evelyn
B. Carpenter Farm (CT-472) in
the distance.



Photo File

Wilson Road Community
Properties along the Plum Point and Wilson Road Corridor
Huntingtown, Maryland
Amy Bolasky Skinner, The Ottery Group
August 10th, 2009



Photo 4:

Wilson-Dixon House CT-286,
Context View West from the Bay.



Photo 5:

Evelyn B. Carpenter House CT-472, Context View East of
Carpenter's Beach CT-1349.



Photo 6:

Carpenter Barns CT-1348,
Context View West.



Photo File

**Wilson Road Community
Properties along the Plum Point and Wilson Road Corridor
Huntingtown, Maryland
Amy Bolasky Skinner, The Ottery Group
August 10th, 2009**

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Photo 7:

Ireland Farm CT-26, Context
View North of Fields.



Photo 8:

Ireland Farm CT-26, East
Context View East of Agricultural
Buildings.



Photo 9:

Ireland Farm CT-26, Context
View West of Main House.



Photo File

**Wilson Road Community
Properties along the Plum Point and Wilson Road Corridor
Huntingtown, Maryland
Amy Bolasky Skinner, The Ottery Group
August 10th, 2009**



Photo 10:

Ireland Farm CT-26, Context
View South of Agricultural
Buildings.



Photo 11:

Plank House CT-257, Context
View East of Plank House from
Wilson Road.



Photo 12:

Owen H. Jones Tenant Houses
CT-1354, Context View East
from Wilson Road.



Photo File

Wilson Road Community
Properties along the Plum Point and Wilson Road Corridor
Huntingtown, Maryland
Amy Bolasky Skinner, The Ottery Group
August 10th, 2009



Photo 13:

Owen H. Jones House CT-476,
Context View West of
Chesapeake Bay.



Photo 14:

Owen H. Jones House CT-476,
Context View North of Main
House.



Photo 15:

Owen H. Jones House CT-476,
Context View South of
Cemetery.



Photo File

Wilson Road Community
Properties along the Plum Point and Wilson Road Corridor
Huntingtown, Maryland
Amy Bolasky Skinner, The Ottery Group
August 10th, 2009



Photo 16:

S. Chester Buckler House CT-492, Context View East of Barn One.

